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tion for the Hidatsa. The whole question is, obviously, a puzzling one, but it is difficult to accept the author's explanation.

Having declared La Verendrye's Mantannes to be the Hidatsa, the author is unfortunately confronted by a difficulty, for he must account for the true Mandan in some way. He does this by boldly identifying the Mandan with the Panaux or Panana of La Verendrye's account. So far as any proof given is concerned, this is a pure assumption ; and, so far as I am aware, there is hardly a shred of evidence in its favor. On the other hand, the identification of the Panaux or Panana with the Arikara has not only probability on its side, but is in most respects well substantiated.

Space is lacking, however, for further discussion of the author's theory, which certainly at present seems far from being established. But, whether we agree with the views set forth or not, we must be glad that interest in the problems connected with the early aboriginal occupancy of the Missouri valley is being aroused. The North Dakota Historical Society has made an excellent beginning in the mapping and superficial study of many of the sites within the state, and in the scrutiny of the accounts of the earliest explorers. It is to be hoped that this good work will continue in ever increasing volume ; that in addition to the examination of the surface features, thorough scientific excavation of numerous sites will be undertaken ; and that the example of North Dakota in thus taking up the investigation of its aboriginal peoples and their remains will be followed by the other states throughout the Missouri valley.

R. B. DIXON

Le fémur et le tibia chez l'homme et chez les anthropoïdes (*Variations suivant le sexe, l'âge et la race*). Par SILVESTRE BELLO Y RODRIGUEZ. . . Avec plusieurs figures dans le texte et 3 planches hors texte. Paris : G. Jacques, 1909. 120 pp.

This thesis for the doctorate was undertaken at the suggestion of Professor R. Verneau of the Paris Museum of Natural History, and in the course of his investigations the author measured 130 anthropoid and 2661 human femurs, and 122 anthropoid and 2096 human tibias. Of the human long-bones studied 1323 femurs and 1018 tibias (Dr Bello y Rodriguez includes a few Lapps and Ainos here), belong to the white race ; 312 femurs and 270 tibias (Malayo-Polynesians are counted) to the yellow race ; 263 femurs and 236 tibias (Veddas, Melanesians, Australians, Negritos, Bushmen, are also included here) to the black race ; 611 femurs and 518 tibias (about two-thirds South American) to the American race, besides 52 femurs and 54 tibias of young persons of various races. Of the anthropoid femurs there were 48 gorilla, 39 chimpanzee, 12 orang, and 30 gibbon; of the tibias, 44 gorilla, 41 chimpanzee, 9 orang, and 28 gibbon. This material is more extensive and more varied than that treated in such previous monographs as those of Bertaux (1891), Bumueller (1899), Rollet (1889), Walkhoff (1904), etc. As the author notes, his bibliography (pp. 114–117), including some 50 titles, is not intended to be exhaustive. One misses from it, however, the two studies of G. A. Dorsey treating of the subject in question, "The Long Bones of Kwakiutl and Salish Indians" (*American Anthropologist*, 1897, x, 174–182) and "A Sexual Study of the Size of the Articular Surfaces of the Long Bones in Aboriginal American Skeletons" (*Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, 1897).

Of all the anthropoids studied, the gibbon resembles most man in the morphology of the bones of the leg; "his femur is almost a human one whose proportions are reduced about one-half," and "his tibia differs from that of man (and is yet nearest to man) by the inward (negative) instead of outward (positive) torsion of its lower extremity." Next to the gibbon comes the chimpanzee, which, however, in the morphology of the lower limbs, is far removed from man. The gorilla and the orang are about an equal distance farther still. In a young gibbon a "positive" torsion of the tibia, approaching that observed in certain negroes, was observed; in all other cases the torsion is "negative." In a young Japanese an outward torsion was noted. In none of the anthropoids occurred a third trochanter or a hypotrochanterian fossa. In the female anthropoid the index of robusticity is less, the platymery greater, the torsion of both femur and tibia less marked than in the male. The young anthropoids differ less from man than the adult. In man the torsion of the femur cannot be said to have any special value as a sex character, and the same may be said of the torsion of the tibia. Platycnemy and platymery, while generally more pronounced in man than in woman, are likewise subject to such variations and divergences as make it impossible to use them dogmatically as distinguishers of sex. The tibio-femoral index is practically of the same uncertain character. Young individuals, as compared with adults, have a less robust femur with a smaller head, higher pilastric and platymeric indexes; less platycnemic tibia (except in the case of the Japanese), lower tibio-femoral index, and more frequent occurrence of hypotrochanterian fossa. The conclusions of an ethnic sort are of considerable interest. The author distinguishes four well-marked types (White, Japanese, Negro, American), and one sub-type (Malayo-Polynesian). The "White type" is midway between the "Negro type" and the "Japanese type," which form the two extremes. The "'American type' resembles closely the White type, but the femur has a little longer neck and a slightly larger head; it differs from the white type in its marked platymery, its appreciable platycnemy, and its high tibio-femoral index." The "Malayo-Polynesian sub-type" is intermediate between the "American type" and the "Negro type." The chief characteristics of the "Negro type" are: an extreme slenderness in the body of the femur; a small, round head; a short neck forming with the diaphysis a wide open angle; a high pilastric index; absence of platymery; strong torsion; no marked flattening of the diaphysis of the tibia in transverse direction; strong torsion of tibia; very high tibio-femoral index. The "Japanese type" is characterized as very robust and thickset femur, with very large head, elongated vertically, and very long neck, making with the axis of the diaphysis a less open angle; diaphysis almost rounded in the central part, but sensibly flattened from front to back in the subtrochanterian region; little torsion of femur; little torsion of tibia and absence of platycnemia; extremely low tibio-femoral index. Within the white races there are numerous variations. With regard to platymery and platycnemy Dr Bello y Rodriguez states: "They have diminished during the neolithic period (as compared with the man of Cro-Magnon and the man of Spy), become still less with the old historic races of France, and have disappeared generally in the Frenchmen of to-day." The tibio-femoral index, too, was much higher in the men of the Quaternary epoch than in their successors and in the populations of the present day. This applies, however, only to the "White type" as identified with "modern people of France and the races belonging with them." With the whites of northern Africa the case is different; the Berbers and the Guanches, e. g., reproduce in several respects peculiarities of the fossil and prehistoric races of Europe. The ancient Egyptians show a mixture of the White and the Negro types. The few Hindu femurs and tibias (34 in all) studied seem to give indications of Negrito admixture. The Japanese give the lowest tibio-femoral index of all, i. e., the length of the tibia in proportion to that of the femur is least, but this does not hold of the yellow race as a whole, so far as the figures in hand go, — the Chinese index, e. g., is quite high. In the Malayo-Polynesian group are included Indonesians, Malays, Polynesians, all having a high tibio-femoral index. The long-bones of the Philippine Negritos suggest *métissage*, as do also those of the Malagasy and the Melanesians.

This monograph, which contains detailed data of measurements, cannot fail to be of interest to the somatologist and to all concerned in any way with the study of human physical characters.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN